



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 9, 1912.
THE METAL TRADES CONTROVERSY.
SOCIALISM IS SALVATION.
LUX EVENING COURSE FOR MEN.
THE PRICE THEY PAY.
UNIVERSITY ECONOMICS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
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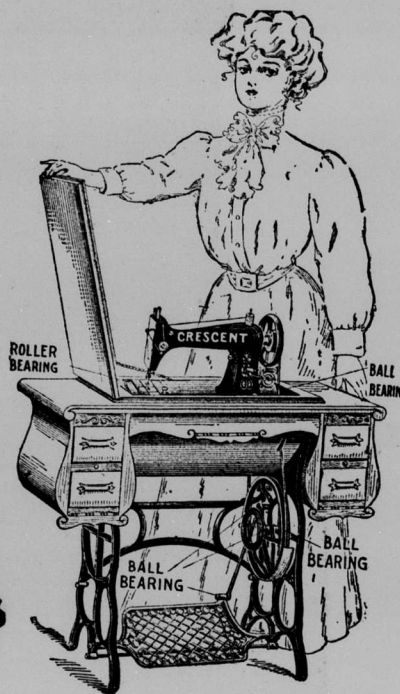
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LABOR CLARION

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THE METAL TRADES CONTROVERSY

In a very intemperate address to the Metal Trades Association Sam J. Eva, its president, urges that body to adopt a policy which he knows, and frankly admits, would provoke trouble between his association and their employees.

The language used by this gentleman was of such an inflammatory nature that we hesitated in its reading to make sure that we were not giving an interpretation not intended by him. It was hard for us to believe the employers of this city would elect to such a position as he holds a man who could be guilty of such unwarranted misrepresentations.

Mr. Eva states in the first part of his address that public opinion really forced the employers to concede the eight-hour day, and then announces the following as the slogan of the metal trades: "We will not stand for anything that discriminates against San Francisco," and then calls upon the public to stand behind them.

Mr. Eva does not now, nor did he ever give the public the interpretation of section 4 of the conciliation board's award, said interpretation being rendered at the request of the Metal Trades Association, by the board. Following is the interpretation:

"On September 9, 1911, a conference shall be held at which the question of hours shall be discussed and such action taken as may be deemed proper and necessary to equalize conditions in San Francisco and competitive localities. Both parties shall come together, frankly discuss the situation from all points of view, and act in such manner as may be necessary to remove whatever conditions in the matter of hours as may then exist to the disadvantage of San Francisco as compared with other cities in the competitive field."

Mr. Eva quotes a news item which appeared in this paper on November 10th, which stated that the matter had been referred to the Conciliation Board, as the parties at interest had been unable to arrive at an understanding, but he failed to quote the following which appeared in the "Labor Clarion" on September 22, 1911, in an editorial headed "Move Forward":

"The eight-hour day is pretty generally established in San Francisco, and because of this fact this city stands out as a star of hope to the workers in cities where they are not so fortunate.

"It is urged by some of the employers here that because of the longer workday elsewhere, they are placed at a disadvantage in competing with other manufacturers in particular lines. We do not concede the entire truth of this, but one fact is patent to all of us. The employer sees but one remedy—the lengthening of the workday here,—and all of his efforts are bent in that direction, and he helps his competitor, whom he fears so much, to maintain the long workday, instead of assisting the workmen of his rival to obtain the shorter workday and thus equalize matters by progressive development. He insists upon equalizing competition by a retrograde movement, the lengthening of the workday here. This is not fair, it is not reasonable, it is not progressive, it is not enterprising, and it will not prevail.

"The tendency of the world is upward toward better things, and the employer who attempts to crowd it backward and downward is doomed to ultimate and certain disappointment, because reasonable human beings will have no sympathy with his cause.

"The employers of San Francisco, if they desire to do the right thing, should help the men elsewhere to better their condition

instead of asking their employees to take a backward step. Be lifters rather than leaners upon the shoulders of humanity. It will be better for you, better for your employees and better for the community. We know you have not done this in the past, but it is not yet too late to start on the right path."

He says, "Who does not know that the hours that prevail in competing cities on the Coast are nine?"

What does he mean when he says that the hours in competing cities on the Coast are nine, and how does he make this conform to his position "that competition does not enter into the question," and further takes the position that the question is "a mathematical problem and must be decided on the basis of hours worked and wages paid in other Pacific Coast cities, and whether these cities are in competition with San Francisco does not cut any figure.

Mr. Eva states that the conferees of the Iron Trades offered nothing in the conferences and that the Iron Trades looked on the agreement as follows: "That a trade agreement means only that the employers are to give something, and that it would be beneath the dignity of trade unions to concede anything, and that their ends can best be served by subterfuge and evasive and unequivocal tactics." This statement of Mr. Eva cannot go unchallenged and even his fellow committeemen should not stand for it, because there is not one scintilla of truth in it. Such a statement could only emanate from a biased and mischievous mind and one hoping to cause trouble and endeavoring to cover up the fact that his committee did not, when the interpretation was received by them, take their association into their confidence as was done by the Iron Trade conferees.

Further along in his address Mr. Eva states that they are going to have "peace with honor even if we have to fight for it."

Fine sentiment from the head of an association which has agreed to submit its case to conciliation.

The Iron Trades Council, too, desires peace, but it is bound to protect its rights, at whatever cost, even though it require a long and bitter industrial war so to do. It has always maintained its rights in the past and the same policy will prevail in the future.

Had the representatives of the Iron Trades Council not interpreted the fourth clause of the agreement drawn by the Conciliation Board as it was interpreted by the board itself at the request of the Metal Trades Association for an interpretation, the various unions would never have ratified the agreement.

The president of the Metal Trades Association refrains from mentioning in his address the fact that such an interpretation was rendered to his association by the Conciliation Board, which would lead one to believe that the members of his association were never made acquainted with all the facts in connection with this matter. If this be true Mr. Eva is not only misleading the general public, but the members of his association as well.

The labor movement is a progressive institution which stands for progress and advancement and is opposed to retrogression and retreat. It believes in equalizing things, but the equalization must be upward and not downward. It believes in fairness, honesty and square dealing and opposes crafty crookedness and trickery. It believes in calm, cool, careful analysis of questions rather than in impulsive bombastic bluster. It believes in peace as opposed to war, but it must be a peace of honor, justice and right.

SOCIALISM IS SALVATION.

By Norman Duxbury.

Socialism does not mean getting all the wealth of the world in one heap and then sharing it, but it is the next upward step in society.

The last hundred years have seen an industrial revolution. The means of obtaining wealth have so increased and inventions have been brought into being which enable the community to produce wealth so rapidly that there is now an entirely different state of industry.

The need for Socialism then is not because of insufficient wealth, but that the capitalist system is driving the wealth into narrower channels; a smaller number of people are getting control of the wealth of the world, and today a few men control the commerce of the world, and while these things exist the result will be poverty, misery and darkness over all the earth.

We now produce in proportion five times as much as twenty years ago; this shows at once that if there were a sensible system of society, and wealth flowed to the whole of the people, there would be no question of poverty, prostitution or crime; there is now produced enough wealth to keep every human being not only in necessities but in luxury, and if there is any system of society that will circulate wealth to all who earn it, destitution and misery will be things of the past. Socialism is that system, and the change will come gradually.

Socialism will enable the workers to better distribute the wealth of the country by taking over, first, the great monopolies—land, the machinery of production and transportation—these can be taken over by the Government today and worked more efficiently and infinitely better for the whole of the country, and the time is ripe for the change.

Some have said that to bring Socialism we must have a blood-red revolution. Yet we have social ownership and control of the public schools, the Government runs the post office and Uncle Sam is building the Panama Canal.

This is Socialism, and without any shock to existing conditions. In fact the only way to prevent a bloody revolution is Socialism.

The Socialists' creed is, that the time has arrived when all the means necessary to life should belong to all the people, because private ownership of the means of life is private ownership and traffic in human souls.

No one can say that we do not produce sufficient wealth. In fact what we are suffering from today is not from producing too little but too much! The absurdity and idiocy of the present system is that the more wealth is produced, the quicker are the workers thrown into the streets to starve. And just as long as the means of life are owned by a few and utilized for profit, the workers, with only their labor to sell, are forced to accept what they can get, and unemployment, starvation and misery increase and the jails rapidly fill.

Our industrial life today is in a state of capitalistic chaos! While thousands of sweat-shop women are working themselves to death, millions of men are rotting in idleness.

LOS ANGELES LAUNDRY WORKERS.

Mrs. Walden, who is doing organizing work in Los Angeles for the laundry workers, says: "For the first time in the history of the local organization it will be represented in the central body by a woman delegate. It is believed that more interest can be aroused among the girls working in the local laundries by placing more of them in official positions. Two applications are on file. The laundry workers are struggling under great odds, but are constantly on the increase. Nothing can forestall the efforts of the union workers to obtain better working conditions in Los Angeles. It may take time, but right never loses out in the end."

A SLAVE DRIVER AND A ROBBER.

The bill that has passed the House of Representatives, making sweeping reductions in the duties on steel, is certainly a most meritorious measure.

It should pass the Senate and be approved by the President, but that is far from probable.

The present enormous duties on steel are not needed for protection, as Carnegie has said Steel is made cheaper in America than in any other country in the world. The Steel Trust competes successfully in foreign markets with foreign makers.

It is a remarkable fact that while steel is one of the most highly protected of American manufactures the workers in the steel mills are among the most poorly paid, and have the longest hours of all classes of labor in this country. Louis D. Brandeis told the Congressional Committee of Investigation:

"The Associated Charities of Pittsburg have computed the cost of bare existence of a family of a husband, a wife and three children in the city at \$768 a year. By working twelve hours a day, 365 days a year, 65 per cent of the steel workers there earn \$1.50 less than the amount actually required for the bare cost of living."

It may seem incredible that so large a proportion of the workers in the Pittsburg mills are compelled to labor twelve hours a day and every day in the week, and for small wages, but it is true. These facts have often been published, and cannot be denied.

In the Carnegie plant no employee is permitted to join a labor union, and any protest regarding pay or hours would be met by summary discharge.

The Steel Trust is master of the labor situation in its own field. It makes enormous and grossly extortionate profits at the expense of consumers, and yet there is no more grinding or more heartless employer in all the land.

Brandeis further told the Investigating Committee that in ten years the Steel Trust had taken from the American people \$650,000,000 in excess of a reasonable profit on its actual investments. And when it is known that in the single instance of the Carnegie properties securities to the amount of \$430,000,000 were floated on an actual value of \$70,000,000, it may be understood how consumers have been plundered in order that interest and dividends might be paid on the watered stocks and bonds.

Merely to dissolve this huge trust is not enough. It should be broken up, but it is even more important to wring out the water from its constituent companies, many of which were themselves large trusts before the colossal merger was engineered by Morgan and his associates.—Sacramento "Bee."

CONNORS JURY DISAGREES.

When Bert H. Connors was placed on the witness stand last week to testify in his own behalf in Judge Willis' court he flatly denied the testimony given by Joseph Bishop, that the defendant had taken Bishop, Maple and Bender into the boiler room of the Labor Temple on the evening of September 8, 1910, and there shown them sticks of dynamite and discussed a plot to wreck the hall of records building.

After arguments by counsel on both sides and instructions from the court the case went to the jury. The jury took a ballot at once, the vote showing ten for acquittal and two for conviction. The vote was unchanged, ballot after ballot being taken.

The court finally discharged the jury without a verdict. It is not probable the case will be tried again.

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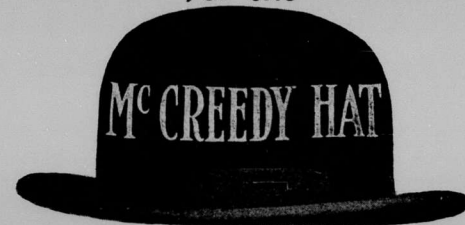
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It is proposed to give the following course for the benefit of those who wish to fit themselves to become, not only capable and efficient firemen and engine runners, but superintendents and managers of power plants. For the present, the course will be given on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 7:00 to 9:00, and it is estimated that the preliminary subjects, together with the work on boilers and engines, can be completed in three years. If the electric work is wanted in addition, the time will probably be four years.

No examination will be required for preliminary work, but examinations in the ground covered by such work will be required for admission to the work on boilers, engines and electricity. The elements of arithmetic must be completed in a satisfactory manner before anything else in the course can be taken.

Preliminary work, estimated time about one year—Arithmetic, elementary mechanics, heat and steam, mensuration, machine elements, strength of materials, formulas, mechanics of air and water. Steam boilers—Types of boilers, economic combustion of coal and oil, boiler feeding, boiler details, mechanical stokers, feed water problems, boiler fittings, boiler installation, boiler design, boiler management, combustion, boiler trials. Steam engines—Classification, condensers, slide valves, diagrams, compound engines, the indicator, engine management, valve setting by diagram, installation of engines, engine testing, steam pumps, governors, steam heating, valve gears, elevators. Electricity—Elements of electricity and magnetism, transmission of electricity, dynamos and motors, electric lighting, alternating currents, electric railway station equipment, operation of dynamos and motors.

It is proposed to begin this work on Wednesday evening, February 14th, and the evening classes will continue until about the middle of May, with a two-weeks' vacation from March 23d to April 7th, inclusive. The new school year will begin in August.

Special attention will be given during the study of the above to the engineering principles and mathematics which underlie the subjects. For example, efficiency of rope and chain tackle, the atmosphere and the condenser, latent or hidden heat of ice and steam, expansion and contraction by heat, Doyle's law, power calculations, heat losses in conductors, use of slide rule, efficiency of machines, candle power distribution of lamps, principles of illumination. Tests of boilers, engines, dynamos and motors will be made during the course. Special attention will be given to graphic methods wherever possible.

FLORENCE KELLEY'S PLAN.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as a worker for the trade union movement and for the abolition of sweatshops and child labor, has taken a hand in the California agitation for a minimum wage law. In a letter to a member of a San Francisco union, she strongly advises that minimum wage boards be established, as proposed in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and in some measure like that which maintains in Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain.

Mrs. Kelley's suggestions, contained in a report which she made last June to the convention of the National Consumers' League, of which she is secretary, are based on the statement that "Low wages produce more poverty than all other causes together."

"When the people of the United States so decide," she says, "all industries will be standardized and none will be permitted to remain parasites, placing great and continual burdens upon charity, public and private. With the leveling

up of wages in great industries an indispensable next step will be taken, and a burden will be lifted which charity has borne with patient tolerance a century too long. The work of correction characteristic of our century will be correction of those industries whose wholesale by-product is poverty."

This campaign for some legislation that will provide for the establishment of a minimum wage in California has been in progress only three months, yet it has resulted in the instructing of the law and legislative committee of the San Francisco Labor Council to go into the problem and have a bill drafted. This bill, when approved by the Council, will probably be submitted to the people by initiative petition. A bill upon the lines suggested by Mrs. Kelley has been framed by Attorney Leon Yanckwich and Assemblyman Griffin of Modesto, to be presented to the Legislature next January in case the initiative has not already been used for the same purpose.

Meanwhile an arbitrary minimum wage, to be set by law, to cover all classes of labor in the State, has been discussed by numerous Socialist clubs and was recently brought to a vote in the convention of the State Building Trades Council.

The wage board plan would set a minimum for each industry, based upon prices and the cost of production under favorable conditions.

BION J. ARNOLD'S ADDRESS.

Wages, conditions and hours of labor of street railway employees may be gone into in detail by Bion J. Arnold, traffic expert, in his investigation of local transportation problems.

Arnold intimated as much before the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday evening, when, in response to a query by Andrew J. Gallagher, Arnold told of how the committee on transportation facilities in Chicago has the power to recommend, and practically enforce, changes in wages and hours of labor of street railway employees when the matter is brought to its attention by the City Council.

When E. B. Morton asked Arnold what relations the hours of labor of employees bear to the number of accidents, Arnold was unable to answer off-hand this question, which he said was a most important one, but promised to investigate and have the statistics at hand when he reports to the Board of Supervisors.

Arnold did not deal with the local situation specifically, but told how other large cities have solved the transportation problem, dwelling at length on conditions in Chicago and Cleveland.

Arnold said that the question confronting San Francisco is how to solve the problem of transportation with equal justice to operators, stockholders, bond dealers, employees and the public.

For more than an hour after he had concluded his address Arnold answered a rapid fire of questions from the delegates. He was gratified at the intelligence and interest shown by the delegates on the subject.

The Council tendered Arnold a rising vote of thanks.

SYSTEM FEDERATION.

In an address by Vice-President Hannon of the Machinists' Union at Sparks, Nev., last Monday night, he told the people present that all conditions looked good for the strikers and that success would crown their efforts.

He gave a short account of the conditions of the D. & R. G. strike and showed how, after ten months' waiting they compelled the officials of that road to capitulate and grant the demands of the men. He told of his experience during the last three or four months in various parts of the country, and just what condition the motive power of the company was in. One trip he related when traveling to Tucson, there were three locomotives "died" on the train he was on. Mr. Hannon paid a splendid tribute to the women and spoke of them as the true heroes of the labor cause; of how they endured short rations and no income in Spartan silence and aided the men by cheering words and sunny smiles to keep up the labor struggles that they were indulging in and to continue in their efforts toward the emancipation of the great laboring masses. Mr. Hannon exhorted the men on strike in Sparks to stand firmly together and keep up the spirits of the weaker ones. He admonished them to keep up their picketing and do all in their power for the furtherance of the strike.

Conditions are getting so bad with the power and rolling stock of the railroad company that it is a wonder that they do not have more accidents. Though a number of wrecks and derailments are reported each week the newspapers give but little space to any except the more disastrous ones, and even with these the facts are colored or not given at all. The few non-unionists the railroads had in their employ are daily deserting their posts so that it will not be long until the shops at the various points are without even handy men, to say nothing of mechanics.

Ernest L. Reguin and Vice-President Hannon addressed the men in Oakland Sunday. Austin Lewis also addressed the Oakland men. The addresses were followed by a parade through the streets of Oakland, more than 1000 men being in line.

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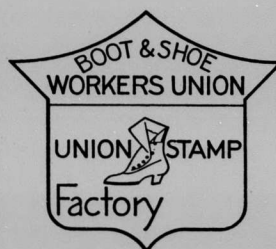
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EIGHT-HOUR FIGHT IN NORTH.

J. A. Taylor of Seattle, business agent of the Machinists' Union, writing concerning the eight-hour fight in the north to the Portland "Labor Press," says in part:

"The machinists' strike to establish the eight-hour day having been on in the northwest for twenty months, I am glad to report that we are in a better condition to establish the eight-hour day at present than we have been at any other time during the progress of the strike. While it has been a very hard-fought battle for the men on the picket line, we have not been the only ones to suffer, and the list of shops that have gone into the hands of a receiver and the condition of the ones that are still trying to work under nine-hour conditions, make us feel proud of the strike we have made, and we have every confidence in the ultimate success of the eight-hour fight in this part of the country.

"In Seattle the Metal Trades Association is beginning to realize that it is a case of making a settlement with us before the strike is finished.

"In Tacoma the striking machinists have been doing such good picket duty that the Metal Trades Association sent a communication to the City Council urging them to force the striking machinists to discontinue their picket duty. The City Council turned the communication over to the Central Council of Tacoma, and a committee from that body answered, and since that time we have heard no further reports in regard to the matter. I am glad to report that the Phoenix Engineering Works, the second largest shop, has been trying to run on the nine-hour basis in Tacoma, but the sheriff visited them and put a padlock on their door.

"At Everett the Sumner Iron Works is still fighting, and just managing to keep out of the hands of a receiver.

"In Bellingham conditions have not been changed to any great extent since the last report. Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., have no new conditions to report, but are still fighting along the same lines as usual, expecting a change when business picks up, so that the companies will need men.

"Spokane reports a possible settlement of the strike at the Inland Empire Shop in the rear future, and that business is expecting to pick up in our line soon, which means an eight-hour day if those shops are to have any degree of success, as the largest shop there has only four or five men.

"The only nine-hour shop in the city of Portland that is busy is Smith & Watson's, who have a contract to build engines for a fireboat in the city, and the men from all the other shops in the city are hired for that plant to try and be able to get the boat out in due time. The Willamette Iron Works, the largest shop in the city, where 66 of our machinists walked out, has six machinists working in it at the present time.

"Some kind of a settlement may be looked for soon, as business is coming and no men to handle it."

SHADOWING LABOR MEN.

The private detective business is becoming such a pest in this country that legislation calculated to remedy the evil should be adopted. Every little pinhead who reads a detective story and arrives at the conclusion that he is qualified to be a great sleuth now finds it very easy to obtain employment at one of the numerous private detective agencies at salaries ranging from \$30 to \$60 per month.

During the past week Richard Cornelius and Joseph Sorensen were shadowed about the city by a couple of wild-eyed maniacs who should be confined in an asylum for lunatics. The expression on their faces, their conduct and actions all go to demonstrate their absolute insanity. If such incompetent persons are permitted to carry

firearms they are a menace to the safety of the citizens of this city.

On Tuesday last these creatures followed Cornelius and Sorensen to the Labor Temple, where the gentlemen transacted such business as they had and went on their way to other parts of the city to do likewise. However, the two watchful sleuths did not see them leave the building, and stood around for a couple of hours, when they grew excited and telephoned for reinforcements, which soon arrived. All day, and until late in the night, six of the wild-eyed gentry hovered about the vicinity of the Labor Temple.

These creatures are evidently in the employ of the United Railroads in an effort to prevent the labor men from talking to employees, whom the railroad company fears may be organized.

TRIALS POSTPONED.

After their demurrers and preliminary motions were overruled O. A. Tveitmoe, Anton Johannsen, A. E. Clancy and J. E. Munsey entered pleas of not guilty of the charges of conspiracy to transport dynamite, last Monday before Judge Wellborn at Los Angeles.

There were three indictments. Each of the accused men was called upon separately and as each bill was read to him he was asked to plead, he shouted stentoriously: "Not guilty."

When the defendants appeared in court they brought with them a fourth attorney, Bert Schlesinger, of San Francisco. Attorneys Davis, Harriman and George F. Appel submitted without argument the demurrers to the indictments and the motion to strike out that part of the first indictment returned by the Federal grand jury which referred to the alleged fact that Ortie McManigal had used the receptacle in which the dynamite was brought to California to convey presents back to his wife in Chicago.

Judge Wellborn glanced through the indictments and the documents offered by the attorneys for the defense, and then announced that the demurrers were overruled and the motion to strike out denied.

Attorney Davis told the court that all the defendants were desirous of speedy trials and Judge Wellborn said he thought he could accommodate them when they appear before him tomorrow.

Judge Wellborn, after hearing the statements of counsel on both sides, postponed the trial until the early part of July, and no further proceedings will be had in the cases until that time.

WANT LAW AMENDED.

The National Civic Federation has obtained an analysis of some sixteen thousand opinions on the Sherman law as a result of sending inquiries to doctors, political economists, lawyers, statisticians, manufacturers and officers of labor organizations. The replies received indicate that there is little sentiment in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman Act, only 20 per cent of the replies reflecting such an opinion.

Eighty-four per cent of the answers pronounce the Sherman law neither clear nor workable or workable without being clear, the usual suggestion being that it be amended "to bring it into line with modern business conditions." An equal proportion favor an interstate commission.

Organized labor was almost unanimous in demanding that the Sherman anti-trust law be replaced or amended to exempt from its operations organizations of labor or of farmers. The bankers, manufacturers' and merchants' associations were as strongly opposed to its repeal, although suggesting amendment.

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AN EMPLOYER'S VIEW.

During the sittings of the Brisbane Printers' Wages Board, Mr. Jenkinson (one of the employers' representatives) met a demand for the employment of adult labor with the question: "But if children can work the machines why should we not employ children? Why waste a man's time doing work that a boy or a girl can do?" The Brisbane "Daily Mail," in noting the circumstance, made these remarks: "Good, far-seeing and thoughtful man! Behold in the distance the millennium he puts before us—Utopia up to date, with a little bit over! 'We are simplifying machinery to such an extent that soon neither strength nor skill will be required to operate it.' Then, while men go out and back the festive 'gee-gee' or play cricket or two-up, or take part in the chase-me-girls' hand-caps, the kiddies can do the world's work. It's only press a button or pull a lever! What need to drag a man in from his games (or from starvation, either, for that matter) to perform such simple work? No. We scent the era of rest for man. He has worked hard all through the ages. It is time now for him to assert his manhood and make the youngsters graft. Failing them, he should put his foot down and pass the work on to his wife, daughters, or sisters. It is preposterous that he should be called upon to perform such simple duties."—*"Australasian Typographical Journal."*

JUSTICE FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

For the first time since the Roosevelt-Taft gag rule for Federal employees has been in effect, a representative of organized Government workers appeared before the House Post Office Committee, pleading for shorter hours, better pay and decent conditions.

This representative was Oscar F. Nelson, president of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, and he told the story of the wrongs of his comrades to the men responsible for these conditions. The members of the committee were asked to pass a law limiting the time of the postal clerks to eight hours a day, and to pay for overtime. As the post office is now run by the autocratic politician, Hitchcock, men receiving yearly salaries from \$600 to over \$1000 work at their hard mental and physical toil for long stretches of time.

Nelson's appeal for justice toward the postal employees will no doubt be opposed by Hitchcock and his satellites. He no doubt will be also opposed by James A. Emery, representative of organized capital in Washington.

ORPHEUM.

Walter Hampden will appear next week in "Blackmail," by Richard Harding Davis. Mr. Davis is undoubtedly one of the most famous of American authors. Mr. Hampden will have the support of an excellent company which includes Ned Finlay, Bernard B. Mullen and Mabel Moore. A homely little comedy, full of heart interest, will be the vehicle which will introduce Miss Norton and Paul Nicholson. It deals with a bit of the home life of a ribbon counter girl and a seven-dollar-a-week department store clerk who are married and try to keep home on a small income in a tiny flat. The dialogue is screamingly funny. Millett's Models, reproducing with living poseurs a series of the world's most famous paintings, will be included in next week's attractions. Leona Thurber and Harry Madison will appear in a modernized version of their great hit "On a Shopping Tour." They sing some new songs and introduce a travesty on department store clerks. Next week will close the engagements of the Romany Opera Company, Dolan and Lenharr, and Mullen and Coogan. It will also positively be the last of the famous English singing comedienne, Ada Reeve, who will be heard in a new program of songs.

REMARKABLE HAUL OF "VAGRANTS."

The "Bee's" special news service last Saturday gave particulars of a notably large haul at Chico by a deputy constable, in pursuit of fees for the arrest of "vagrants."

In this instance seven men were arrested in one batch at the railroad station, and taken to jail in a taxicab. In the course of the day the men were all discharged by Justice of the Peace Barnes, but he will get a fee of \$3 each from the county—and the deputy constable \$1.30 per head, making \$21 for the jurist and \$9.10 for the lesser officer of the law. And on the same day, from the cases of three other alleged "vagrants," these same official "terrors to evil-doers" entitled themselves to additional fees of \$9 and \$3.90 respectively.

A justice of the peace is doing fairly well when he gathers in \$30 in one day from the taxpayers, for pronouncing judgment on ten way-faring men. But when the "Bee" considers that in these instances his honor denied himself the privilege of taking the ten cases under advisement, and thereby enabling himself to dig deeper into the county treasury, for additional fees, it can but wonder at his remarkable moderation.

Chico is a large and flourishing town, with a municipal government, a City Marshal, police, and a City Recorder who performs the functions of a magistrate. But as these city officials are on salary, and receive no fees, there seems to be no jealousy on their part over the activity and zeal displayed by the county officials in the pursuit of "vags."

The Chico constables and justice of the peace are inspiring examples of industry and thrift to all tramps and vagabonds.

And if any disciple of Oliver Goldsmith should be foolish enough to fancy that he might safely venture into Chico with nothing but a flute as "visible means of support," he should take warning and "pass by on the other side."—*Sacramento "Bee."*

"PHOSSY JAW" STAR CHAMBERED.

That the Esch Phosphorus Bill, which prohibits the use of poisonous phosphorus in matches, has been referred by the House Committee on Ways and Means to a secret sub-committee of five has just been made public in dispatches from Washington.

Prominent members of Congress say this is unprecedented.

The personal appeal on a recent hearing on the bill, of a match worker pitifully disfigured by "phossy jaw," together with evidence showing that in one of the newest match factories 15 per cent of the employees have had their jaws cut out in the last three years, increased the popular demand that the bill be passed. An exhibit shown at the hearing included pictures of afflicted workers, photographs of jaws removed from sufferers, as well as death certificates and hospital records of "phossy jaw" victims.

This bill, on account of the loathsome nature of the disease it would wipe out, has been championed by the press, the pulpit and the public in general. Hundreds of organizations, from academies of medicine to trade unions, have passed resolutions denouncing the wrong done American workers by needlessly exposing them to "phossy jaw," and urging the passage of this legislation.

Professor Henry R. Seager, of Columbia University, who is president of the American Association for Labor Legislation, which organization drafted the bill presented by Mr. Esch, said at a recent hearing on the bill at Washington: "Though most of the manufacturers would be glad to see the use of this poison prohibited, none of them can stop using it at present until a law is passed to that effect, because of competitive conditions. The only way to deal inexpensively and effectively with this matter is to pass the Esch Bill."

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1912.

Then let us pray that come what may—

As come it will for a' that—

That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,

May bear the gree, and a' that,

For a' that, and a' that,

It's comin' yet for a' that;

That man to man, the world o'er,

Shall brothers be for a' that.

—Robert Burns.

Electrical Workers No. 151 has appointed a committee to draw up plans for obtaining the necessary signatures to provide for an election for a bond issue with which to purchase the Bay Cities Home telephone plant by the city. It is probable that they will ask for the assistance of the law and legislative committee of the Council in the matter.

Legislation looking towards a one-cent letter postage rate has been introduced in Congress by Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, who offered a bill in the Senate, and Representative John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, who presented a similar one in the house. July 1st is the date set for the inauguration of the new rate, provided Congress introduces the bill at this session.

All trade unionists should bear in mind when purchasing collars that there is but one union-made collar on the market. The Bell Brand collar bears the union label and may be obtained in all styles, so that there is no excuse for having your neck in the grasp of the open-shop advocates and helping to strangle yourself to death. Help unionism by employing union collar makers, not as a courtesy, but as a duty. You owe it to yourself and to your cause.

President Taft does not believe that the great majority of the people are fit to govern themselves. The people, it is true, are not always wise in their judgments, as is proven by the fact that they elected Mr. Taft, but as a rule they know better what is for their own good than the politician whose only purpose is to get office in order that he may boost the business of those who gave him prestige because of his subserviency to them.

Sometimes we sit and wonder at the almost miraculous patience of the poor, and attempt to study out the cause for it. We see millions of them sweltering in squalor and destitution that is frightful to behold. We see them degraded in body, soul and brain, yet they submit without a murmur. We see men, women and children, hungry, ragged and worn with care and worry, and all the time, in this country, within their reach the power to change the scheme of things, yet they seldom make a move to grasp their opportunities. What is the reason? Is it ignorance? If not, then what else?

THE PRICE THEY PAY.

In a case before the New South Wales Labor Commission an inquiry was instigated as to the general effect of factory work upon juveniles and females, at which some startling facts were brought out. The medical evidence that was adduced all bears in one direction. The doctors examined by the commission, one and all, concur that factory life is fatal to the health and development of the young girl. They declare that factory work, started before the constitution is built up and matured, sows the seeds for innumerable troubles in after life, and they do not hesitate to state that it not only saps the physical vitality and leads to poor physique, but that its very nature renders it dangerous to morals and a menace to the birth-rate. Motherhood cannot thrive in the shadow of the factory, and women who spend their girlhood at the machines are rendered unfit for maternity by numberless troubles engendered by the strain and the unwholesome environment. Altogether, the mass of professional evidence would seem to show that girls who go to the factory are laying up a lifetime of ill-health for themselves and are likewise tampering with the future well-being of the nation at its source. The price they are paying is too heavy.

A physician who had, through his practice, been brought into close contact with factory operatives, testified that he considered factory work highly injurious for the undeveloped woman or growing girl. The constant noise of the factory in the first place destroyed the nerves, and had a very baneful effect on the entire system. Then there was the constrained attitude while at work. It was injurious to the community and the race for girls who would afterwards have to become mothers to develop in such an environment. The race must deteriorate under the circumstances. He saw a lot of girls in the course of his practice, and noticed many a fine healthy girl start to go downhill six or seven months after entering a factory. The vibrations of machines driven by power, he said, was very bad for girls and caused a nervous strain which, in after years, must have a material effect upon the birth rate because it resulted in cases of difficult confinement. He said that children, and especially girls, should not be permitted to engage in factory work where machinery was used, until at least sixteen years of age, unless they were of unusually robust physique.

Practically every medical man examined agreed that factory work for both boys and girls resulted in arrested development and gave to the race undersized, weak men and women. It was generally agreed that no child under sixteen should be permitted to work in factories, and then only such hours as would not deprive them of ample recreation and open-air exercise. That most of the factory women also suffered because of the fact that sufficient time was not allowed for meals was another point upon which the medical men who testified were agreed. It was asserted that at no time should less than an hour be allowed for meals.

Some of the remedies for these conditions suggested by the medical men were:

The minimum age of factory workers should be raised to at least sixteen.

Only the most robust girls should be permitted to engage in factory work.

There should be a thorough medical inspection of all workrooms.

Married women living with their husbands should not be allowed in factories.

The sexes should be separated.

This testimony should make interesting reading for the New England factory owners whose girls are now out on strike because of an effort to reduce their pay below \$5 a week.

UNIVERSITY ECONOMICS.

Three out of four professors of political economy in prominent universities are unable to give any answer at all to a question relating to industrial conditions and the fourth one can give only an answer that is plainly absurd. The question was the following:

"How should we overhaul the law (or governmental machinery), so that the wage earner who singly or collectively acts within it shall be strong and not weak in securing substantial justice."

This was one of two questions asked by the New York "Survey" of a "representative group of men and women," in which were included Professor Robert L. Hoxie of the University of Chicago; Professor Edward A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin, and Professors Henry R. Seager and E. A. Seligman of Columbia University.

Professors Hoxie, Seager and Seligman returned answers to a question concerning the duty of labor organizations, but ignored the one reproduced above, although the answer to it has been given by the science which they are supposed to teach and in which they are presumed to be experts.

Professor Ross did answer. He said:

"We do not yet know how far law may be used to the advantage of labor, but at least we can adopt the labor legislation which has proved itself successful and salutary in other parts of the world. And we can limit the vast influx of immigrants, which obliges American workingmen to sell their labor in the open market while the rest of us dispose of our services in a naturally protected market."

Is that a sample of what passes for political economy at the University of Wisconsin? If Professor Ross does not know what changes in legislation are needed to advance the interests of labor, he ought to read "Progress and Poverty" and find out. Pending the time that he acquires such knowledge the university ought to provide him with an assistant who is able to give the students the information concerning economic principles which Professor Ross admits himself unable to impart. The same may be said of the other professors whose silence leads one to naturally infer that the only difference between them and Professor Ross is that the latter was candid enough to admit his inability.

Not knowing a remedy himself, Professor Ross suggests that we be guided by experiments made elsewhere. Since the suggestion comes from one who clearly can give no knowledge of fundamental principles, to adopt it without further investigation would be like taking the advice of a physician who admits that he does not know how to diagnose a case. But he also offers another suggestion, the nature of which is not surprising in view of the previous confession of ignorance. He advises restriction of immigration. Does he not know that the natural resources of the United States are extensive enough to furnish opportunities for the production of wealth to the entire population of the world? If he does not know this, a little reflection and investigation will teach him. If he already knows then he ought to be able to see that the reason labor is unable to secure justice is the barring of it from access to the earth. The removal of these barriers will make the laborer strong enough to secure substantial justice and without violating any law.

The time will come and it is probably not far off when the stuff falsely labeled political economy, taught in universities today will be looked upon as the teachings of old astrologers and alchemists are viewed by the present generation of students. But there is this difference between them. The old astrologers did not have the opportunity to learn better than they taught. There was no one to show them.

Fluctuating Sentiments

Senator Smoot called up his printing bill in the Senate the other day, but on roll call vote it was laid over. This bill is the one that provides for the substitution of the hand presses in the Bureau of Engraving for power presses, together with numerous other changes.

For all their wealth, the Carnegies and Rockefellers and all of their kind would be but beggars if those from whose toil they reap their profits were to refuse to recognize the right of any set of persons to live at the expense of another set. Themselves, the rich can do nothing. Unless they are ministered to, they must perish. Of all the creatures on God's green sod, they are the most helpless. The one animal unable to find its own feed is the rich man. He knows only how to find dollars.

One of those migratory birds, commonly called a tramp, was beating his way on a freight train. It chanced that the train passed a burning hotel, the tramp jumped off and dashed into the burning building, aroused the inmates, and then was arrested by the constable as a suspicious character. Bravery and virtue always come into their own—sometimes. Nobody loves a tramp. He is always viewed with suspicion, though many so-called "tramps" are no worse than the rest of us. They are simply the victims of their own foolishness temporarily, or of the greed and suspicion of others. Not all driftwood, however, is rotten.

A howling protest was made recently on a street car. "Move up in front" had been shouted by the conductor so often that even the deaf must have heard it. With the cash register showing over 100 fares, to say nothing of those who presented transfers, a woman, evidently a member of the Up-and-Be-Doing Club, stopped the conductor as he was jamming his way through the "cattle" and asked for her money back. "Can't do it," replied the nickel chaser. "I have rung it up on the register." "Well," said the woman, "I paid for a seat; there was none vacant, and I now discover that there are not enough straps in the car. If there was not one missing, perhaps it would be the one that I could hang on." "Perhaps Calhoun intends to hang himself with that particular strap," interjected one who was listening. The car went on, while the woman jolted back and forth, minus her nickel.

Indiana has a good pure good law and, more important still, it has efficient and active officers to enforce it. One of the valuable provisions of the Indiana act was designed to protect the public from the sale of impure milk. The newspapers have recently chronicled the fact that an Indiana dairyman was found by the state inspectors to be selling dirty milk. The officers purchased some of this milk for the purpose of securing evidence against the dairyman. They found the dirt and the dairyman was prosecuted for selling a filthy product. When the case came into court, the attorneys for the milk dealer maintained that their client was not guilty of violating the law because it must be shown that the milk was purchased for human food, when, as a matter of fact, it was purchased in this instance for purposes of analysis. The judge before whom the case came sustained the motion of the defendant's attorneys and held that the dairyman was not guilty of an offense under the Indiana Food and Drugs Act! "The Journal of the American Medical Association" reports this decision in a recent issue and says that it refrains from commenting on this example of judicial wisdom for fear of violating the postal laws.

Wit at Random

Tommy—Pop, what is a theorist?

Tommy's Pop—A theorist, my son, is a man who thinks he is learning to swim by sitting on the bank and watching a frog.

"Love your neighbor as yourself," said the minister, with great earnestness.

"Thomas," whispered the lady to her husband, who lives next door to a pretty young widow, "come away; this is no place for you."

"Do you believe that a fish diet is calculated to strengthen the brain?" asked the innocent youth. "Can't say that I do," replied the wise person; "but I believe that going fishing invigorates the imagination."

Miss Thyn (waiting at the station)—I suppose the fast mail will not stop here in Hayville unless it is flagged?

Native Son—Flagged! She won't stop here unless she's wrecked, mum.

She had risen several times to let a gentleman pass out between the acts. "I am very sorry to disturb you, madam," he remarked, apologetically, as he went out for the fourth time. "Oh, don't mention it," she replied, pleasantly. "I am most happy to oblige you. My husband keeps the refreshment bar."

Mrs. Greig—What are you burning, my dear?

Mr. Greig—The letters I wrote you before we were married.

"You heartless wretch! Have you no sentiment, no—"

"Now be quiet. I'm doing this for your sake. I'm trying to fix things so that if I die nobody can break my will on the ground of insanity."

An English tourist who was telling an Irish peasant about the immense size of the British Empire, said:

"Well, Pat, and do you know that the sun never sets on the king's dominions?"

"No, your honor," replied Pat.

"Well, such is the case," went on the tourist. "But do you know the reason why?"

Pat immediately answered: "I suppose it is because heaven is afraid to trust an Englishman in the dark."

A clergyman was endeavoring to instruct one of his Sunday School scholars a plow boy, on the nature of a miracle. Thinking he had made it plain, "Now, boy, suppose you should see the sun rise in the middle of the night, what would you call it?"

"The moon, sir."

"No; but suppose you knew it was not the moon but the sun, and that you saw it actually rise in the middle of the night, what would you think?"

"I should think it was time to get up, sir."—Exchange.

The British working man came home late on Saturday evening. His face was red, his voice suggested jollity and there came no welcome jingle from his pocket.

"Oh, I've had a fine time!" he said. "I've been to an Empire meeting. It was grand."

He ceased speaking and there was an ominous silence. He looked round suspiciously.

"What's the matter with supper?" he asked angrily. "Ain't it ready yet?"

His wife, who was sitting peeling potatoes and trying to quiet a crying baby at the same time, rose slowly and handed him the infant.

"Here," she said, "take hold of your bit of Empire while I fry the potatoes."

Miscellaneous

LIBERTY—MOTHER OF ADVANCEMENT.

By Henry George.

Liberty! It is a word to conjure with, not to vex the ear in empty boastings. For liberty means justice, and justice is the natural law—the law of health and symmetry and strength, of fraternity and co-operation.

They who look upon liberty as having accomplished her mission, when she has abolished hereditary privileges and given men the ballot, who think of her as having no future relations to the every-day affairs of life, who have not seen her real grandeur—to them the poets who have sung of her must seem rhapsodists, and her martyrs fools!

As the sun is the lord of life, as well as of light; as his beams not merely pierce the clouds, but support all growth, supply all motion and call forth from what would otherwise be a cold and inert mass, all the infinite diversities of being and beauty, so is liberty to mankind. It is not for an abstraction that men have toiled and died; that in every age the witnesses of liberty have stood forth, and the martyrs of liberty have suffered.

We speak of liberty as one thing, and virtue, wealth, knowledge, invention, national strength and national independence as other things. But, of all these, liberty is the source, the mother, the necessary condition. She is to virtue what light is to color; to wealth what sunshine is to grain; to knowledge what eyes are to sight. She is the genius of invention, the brawn of national strength, the spirit of national independence!

Where liberty rises there virtue grows, wealth increases, knowledge expands, invention multiplies human powers, and in strength and spirit the freer nation rises among her neighbors as Saul amid his brethren—taller and fairer. Where liberty sinks, there virtue fades, wealth diminishes, knowledge is forgotten, invention ceases and empires once mighty in arms and arts become a helpless prey to freer barbarians!

WHAT ANYONE MAY DO.

Dr. Francis H. Rowley.

"How can I help? How can I widen the power and influence of the humane spirit?" This question is often asked us by people anxious to transmute feeling and sentiment into action. From the experience of one of our best friends, we answer, in part at least, the question. This enthusiastic, but unwearying friend of animals, keeps herself supplied with the very best humane literature we can send her, literature furnished at the bare cost of printing and paper. She sees that her grocery boy, milk man, baker, the men who deliver goods of any kind at her door, have each a copy of "Black Beauty" and the "Horse's Prayer," or whatever else might serve to interest them in the animals of which they have the care.

"The other day she gave the man who drove the Standard Oil wagon a copy of the 'Horse's Prayer,' telling him at the same time of her interest in horses. Here is the result: The man took it home, read it, then came back and asked for copies that he could have tacked up in the stables where the company's horses are kept.

"Suppose every woman, anxious to do something for the dumb creatures who serve her directly or indirectly, would follow some such plan as this, taking the trouble from time to time, to speak to the men and boys who bring groceries, meat, ice and other things to the house, about thinking of the comfort and welfare of the horses they drive, what a vast impetus would be given the whole humane cause."

Resolved—not to grow tired of resolving.—"Christian World."

American Federation of Labor Letter

Brandeis Arraigns Trust.

Louis D. Brandeis, the Boston attorney, testifying before the Stanley Steel Investigating Committee of the House, made some extremely pertinent remarks with reference to the treatment of labor by the gigantic Steel Trust. Mr. Brandeis asserted that Judge Gary recently said that the treatment accorded employees of the Steel Trust compared favorably with any corporation at any time in the history of the world. This statement was contradicted by Mr. Brandeis and referred to the report of the United States Commissioner of Corporations for corroboration. "During May, 1910, 50,000 men, or 20 per cent of all employees, working and engaged by the corporation, worked 84 hours or more a week—a 12-hour work day, including Sunday." D. A. Reed, counsel for the corporation, objected to Mr. Brandeis' testimony, declaring that the committee is not vested with any authority to investigate the labor conditions. Chairman Stanley over-ruled the objection, and Mr. Brandeis continued. "I am informed that a very large number of these men are old at 40 years; I am surprised that they are not incapacitated at 30. Comparing this condition of affairs with that of the slave owner to the slave, and of this corporation to its employees, to my mind this is one of the most serious crimes perpetrated in the United States. Every slave was regarded as valuable property, from pure selfishness the slave owner did not mistreat his slaves any more than he would his animals; they were valuable assets, but these men of the corporation are not valuable assets." Mr. Brandeis urgently requested the committee to subpoena John A. Fitch of the Russell Sage Foundation, to appear before it to substantiate his charges. Referring to statistics concerning employees who worked at blast furnaces, Mr. Brandeis continued: "Out of the 25,000 men who run 165 blast furnaces, 12.26 per cent earn between 12 and 14 cents an hour; 16.96 per cent earn between 14 and 16 cents an hour; 37.51 per cent earn between 16 and 18 cents per hour; and 18 to 20 cents an hour for 13.70 per cent. Of 96 per cent of the employees, none of them earn over 20 cents an hour."

The Latest Postal Order.

In a recent order issued by the Postmaster-General there is included an executive order from the President, amending Civil Service Rule XII, relating to removals and reductions of classified employees. It is rather a one-sided affair, done without question, to cloud the situation, and practically gives no redress to any postal employee, as far as removal or reduction is concerned. Under Section 2 of the order, it states: "A person whose removal is proposed shall be furnished with a statement of reasons and be allowed a reasonable time for personally answering such reasons in writing, but no examination of witnesses nor any trial or hearing shall be required except in the discretion of the officers making the removal. Copy of such reasons and answer and of the order of removal shall be made a part of the records of the proper department of office, and the Commission shall, upon its request, be furnished with a copy of the record in the case. The above procedure shall be followed in like manner in reduction in grade or compensation." But now look at the fourth section, in view of what is contained in Section 2: "The Commission shall have no jurisdiction to review the findings of a removing officer upon the reasons and answer provided for in Section 2 of this rule, nor shall the Commission have authority to investigate any removal or reduction unless it is alleged, with offer of proof, that the procedure required by Section 2 of this rule has not been followed, or that the removal was made

for political or religious reasons." Apparently the Post Office Department is determined not to permit an appeal from the decision of any department head.

Senator Borah Strong.

At a hearing before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor there appeared recently James A. Emery, general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, who attacked the Hughes' Eight-Hour Bill, which recently passed the House, as being vague and ambiguous. This statement brought forth from Senator Borah, chairman of the committee, the following report: "From reports of the Department of Commerce and Labor on the steel industry, it is shown that the United States Steel Corporation is paying millions of dollars in dividends, and have in their hell-holes men who have worked twelve hours a day, seven days in the week, and others who work eighteen to twenty-four hours in one shift. This is something no man who has taken an oath of office can ignore."

Another System Federation.

A System Federation of the employees in the operative department of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, numbering approximately 3000, has just been effected. This federation represents the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. This is the first System Federation among the brotherhoods to occur, and is following out the policy of the American Federation of Labor organizations in federating organizations on the railway systems employed outside of the operating department.

Senate Eight-Hour Bill.

President Gompers made an argument before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, on Saturday, January 27th, for the passage of the Hughes Bill, already passed by the House by an unanimous vote. President Gompers stated that the passage of such a law by Congress would aid materially in the general establishment of an eight-hour work day for all workers, but he contended that no proposition will give more of an impetus to the general progress in this country among the people and further the understanding of civic duties than the eight-hour work day. He criticised the opponents of the measure. When they appear before the committees of Congress, he said, they argue that such legislation is the proper function of the individual States and should be left to them; when they appear before the committees of the State Legislatures, he added, they argue that no State should put its employees at a disadvantage as against other States by enacting an eight-hour law, and that such legislation should be general, and undertaken by Congress. We are made shuttlecocks between the Federal and State battlefields.

Must Publish Indorsements.

A measure has passed the House requiring the President of the United States to give publicity to every written or verbal indorsement of candidates for all Federal judgeships, from the Supreme Court down, prior to the appointment of the judge. It came in the form of an amendment to the Evans' Bill, and on the demand for a separate roll call, it was adopted by a vote of 148 to 82.

Lake Seamen's Strike.

It is reported on reliable authority that the Lake Carriers' Association has under contemplation a scheme to educate seamen for the Great Lakes. It is also further reported that Mr. Colby, the president of the Pittsburgh Steamship Company (Maritime Division of the Steel Trust),

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made a statement to the last meeting of the Lake Carriers' Association at Detroit, Michigan, to the effect that when the lake commerce moves again in its full strength there will be a serious shortage of skilled seamen. This fact emphatically demonstrates that the strike of the lake seamen, now in its fourth year, is still effective.

Contracts Let.

Contracts for the new first-class battleships, Oklahoma and Nevada, have been signed by the Navy Department. The Fore River Shipbuilding Company will complete the Nevada at a cost of \$5,895,000, while the New York Shipbuilding Company, for \$5,926,000, will construct the Oklahoma.

An Eight-Hour Decision.

A decision that is far-reaching has been rendered in Boston by Judge Ely, in the first session of the Municipal Court, when he found that a contractor who had employed a night watchman in excess of eight hours was not guilty of violating the eight-hour law. The point was raised by the attorney that a night watchman was not a working man within the meaning of the act of the Legislature, and the Municipal Court judge apparently took that view of the matter, and rendered the decision as above stated.

Big Strike in Australia.

On January 31st, the following cablegram was received by President Gompers from Brisbane, Australia, and is self-explanatory: "Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.: General strike declared; fifty unions out, defense principles, involving hundred thousand souls; first simultaneous strike world's history; complete stoppage industry; funds urgently needed; communicate your affiliations; prompt assistance assures certain victory. Moir, Secretary Trades Hall."

Ready to Testify.

"I have always declared my readiness to appear before any properly-constituted body to testify with respect to the activities of the American Federation of Labor, and if the grand jury sends me a subpoena, I shall willingly go." This is the statement given out by President Gompers after Secretary Morrison had been subpoenaed to appear before the Federal grand jury in Indianapolis.

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THE PATTERN MAKER'S RULE.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

My chum was an apprentice in the pattern shop. Sometimes I would eat my lunch with him, and then together we roamed about the shop, studying the new machines as well as the old ones. But one of the things that strongly impressed me was his own set of "shrinkage" rules. I discovered for the first time, that every pattern was made larger than the mould was intended to be, because when that pattern was put into the sand, and the mould was cast, the casting came out smaller than the pattern, because of the shrinkage in the cooling metal. For cast iron the rule was made an eighth of an inch larger to the foot; for brass, three-sixteenths; and for steel, one-quarter of an inch.

But so our models and our ideals always suffer in the work of embodiment.

Beethoven tells us that his beautiful symphony is but an empty echo of the heavenly music he heard in his dream. It lost its divinest charm when he transferred it to manuscript.

Emerson says: "Hitch your wagon to a star." It may be easier to build castles in the air than to construct huts upon the ground, but the man who never has a vision cannot even build a hut that will really be worth while. The dreamer has his place in the world's work, for every machine and every great enterprise was dreamed out before it was worked out. But dreaming and doing must go together. Each by itself alone makes man either a drone or a drudge.

Especially should the intensely-practical man—that "hard-headed" fellow—learn to centre his thoughts on things that are not always to be found in the work-a-day world. It will give him a broader outlook, and it will round off some of the sharp corners that sometimes irritate his fellows.

That pattern maker's shrinkage rule taught me that if my life was to square itself with the plans laid out for me by God, so that it would harmonize and fit in with other worthy lives and plans, my ideal of what I should be and do, must be higher and better than the average, for those ideals would suffer grievously when transmuted into practical, every-day living. If my ideals were higher than the average, perhaps I would make a pretty good sort of a fellow.

An art student once fell asleep over the task given him by his master. As he lay there, the master came into his studio, and, with a swift glance saw the narrowness of the student's unfinished work. Taking a crayon, he wrote across the face of the canvas the single word: "Amplius"—larger. When the young fellow awoke he grasped his master's idea, and as he realized how cramped had been the vision of his work, he received a new inspiration, and later he became one of the world's greatest painters.

As Jesus Christ looks into every man's life, He writes across it the word "larger"—fuller. He Himself said: "I am come that ye might have life, and that ye might have it more abundantly." It would truly be a fine thing to measure up even to the best that has already come to us in our visions, for if we were one-half as good as we know how to be, we would be twice as good as we are.

CAN DEPORT CHINESE.

Chinese, like other foreigners, may be deported by order of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and are not entitled to have a judicial determination of their rights to remain in this country. The Supreme Court has so decided, holding that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was wrong in preventing the secretary from deporting Wong You and four other Chinamen, alleged to have been smuggled into New York from Canada. Secretary Nagel said that the decision of the lower court greatly compromised his department.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held on Tuesday, February 6, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Application of Charles L. Lord laid over one week.

Admitted to full membership from transfer—O. Desmeries, Local No. 241; J. J. Voss, Local No. 10; A. M. Tatro, Local No. 368.

Admitted to membership upon examination—Richard L. Vosmer.

Reinstated—J. Haeck, P. Friedhofer, T. Rieger, H. L. Horn, N. Lo Forti, B. F. Rossi, J. L. Callaghan, G. C. Santisteban, C. H. Dodge, Jeff Mayall, F. H. Oesterreich, M. Manheim.

J. Nichol, Local No. 310 and S. Wasserman, Local No. 310, are reported playing at the Cort Theatre.

At the regular annual meeting of the Branch, held at headquarters in Oakland, Thursday, February 1st, the following officers were elected for the year 1912: President, Geo. H. Williams; vice-president, A. D. Victor-Pacheco; secretary, J. Cray; sergeant-at-arms, E. B. Jordan; members executive board—W. Thomson, J. Keller, C. W. Crabtree.

A FAKE SOLICITOR.

The Bartenders' Union has been notified that a person without authority from the union has been soliciting advertisements for the program of the annual celebration which will be given at Shell Mound in April. The organization has given credentials to two of its members to solicit advertisements and will issue a warning to the public to patronize no others.

MOLDERS' STRIKE WON.

At Anniston, Alabama, on January 1st, the Union Foundry Company cut the wages of its molders 10 per cent, as a result of which a majority of the men went on strike. These men were unorganized and it being the third time that their wages had been cut by the company, they realized that organization was their only salvation. Some two weeks later an organizer for the International Molders' Union reached Anniston and the men were organized, negotiations opened with the company, and a settlement finally reached. The settlement includes only a 5 per cent reduction, and that only to continue until March 15th, when all of the men are to be restored to their former status and wages. The fact that these molders were successful in maintaining their wages through organization, other sanitary molders in various parts of the South are becoming interested and the outlook is bright for an organization of this class of mechanics in a number of towns in this State.

UTTER'S PREDICTION.

"The line separating capital and labor is too closely drawn," said Congressman Utter of Rhode Island. He addressed, recently, a gathering of college graduates at the University Club. "It remains with the college men to see that it is loosened in the very near future if we wish to save our country from complete ruin. The government will surely fall unless some steps are taken to bring about an element of harmony between these two classes, and its ruin will fall upon the shoulders of college graduates."

NEW INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

An invitation has been sent broadcast to union officials by the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America, inviting them to the opening of their new international headquarters, Vine Street, near Hollister Street, Cincinnati, on February 3d.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 2, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Acting President Rosenthal. Delegate Canny appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

On motion the regular order of business was suspended and the Council proceeded to install the officers for the ensuing term. President Rosenthal in installing the new officers took occasion to pay a compliment to those retiring, and also welcomed the incoming officers. President-elect McLaughlin replied on behalf of the newly-elected officers.

Credentials—Bottle Caners—Adam Herman, vice P. Anderson. Pattern Makers—Wm. Emsbury, vice J. Toshack. Cooks—H. John Hoehn, John C. Lane, Arthur H. Dodge. Plumbers No. 442—John McFadden, John Coefield, Jos. McAuliffe, Ed. Neiderhaus, M. D. Cook, Wm. McDonnell. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Ship Scalers No. 12881, notifying Council of their treasury. From Socialist Party of San Francisco, thanking Council for their assistance and co-operation at recent meeting held at Dreamland Rink. From Socialist Party, stating that they had congratulated Mayor Wilson of Berkeley upon his action looking to the public ownership of the Home Telephone Company. From Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., relative to the formation of a Label Section. From President Gompers, relative to resolutions introduced by Delegate Gallagher at the Atlanta Convention in regard to a universal label, and stating that the executive council had deferred action upon this matter until next May, and invited presentation of arguments in behalf of resolutions.

Referred to Trustees—From Financial Secretary Kenny, submitting report for six months from August 1, 1911, to January 31, 1912.

Referred to Label Section—From Typographical Union No. 417, asking for information in regard to pamphlet issued containing list of union-made goods.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From A. F. of L., in relation to jurisdictional dispute between Carpet Mechanics and Upholsterers' Union.

Referred to Executive Committee—From California State Federation of Labor, appeal for aid for Federation of Shop Employees. From San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association, notifying Council of their willingness to take up grievance submitted by Newspaper Solicitors' Union. From Carpenters' Union No. 483, asking for a ruling on the question of a special label that had been approved by the District Council of Carpenters. From Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, asking for moral assistance in their efforts to unionize several theatres in that city, through the assistance of actors' organization. From Brass and Chandelier Workers, complaint against Molders' Union No. 164. From Wardrobe Laundry Co., complaint against Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union.

Communication was received from the A. F. of L., containing resolutions on bills introduced in Congress relative to a ruling affecting civil service employees of the Government, denying them the right of free speech. Moved that the resolutions be indorsed and the request contained therein complied with; motion carried.

Communication was received from Rev. Chas. Stelzle, in regard to "The Men and Religion Forward Movement Campaign" to be held in this city from March 5th to the 10th, and urging that Council co-operate in this regard. Moved that it be referred to the executive committee to report back to the Council; motion carried.

Communication was received from the Unemployed League of Portland, Ore., in regard to false representations in eastern papers. Moved that the communication be referred to the law and legislative committee, and that the Building Trades Council be requested to co-operate; motion carried.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Gallagher (Photo Engravers' Union) calling for the appointment of a Labor Day Committee for 1912. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Gallagher as follows:

"Resolved, That the Women's Union Label League be requested to meet shortly and thoroughly consider in what manner the women voters of the State of California, in sympathy with the aims and objects of humane legislation, may have called to their attention, the evils that surround the workers, and be organized so that they may exert their influence and power for the good of humanity in the coming elections."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; motion carried.

Reports of Unions—Delegate Dixon read a letter addressed to the California Development Board from a man in Milan, Italy, asking as to working conditions in this State, and applying for work.

Label Section—Delegate O'Brien asked the delegates to report back to their unions and request their members to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.

Executive Committee—Reported progress on the complaint of Coopers' Union against the firm of Bertin & Lepori. On the complaint of Engineers' Union No. 493 against J. P. Sherbesman, who is organizing unions without authority, your committee recommends that internationals deal with this matter in a legal way, although expressing a willingness to handle the matter if internationals involved, namely, Engineers and Steam Shovelmen were willing to bear the financial burden; concurred in. Recommended that the communication from Button Workers, Muscatine, Iowa, be filed, the Council having already donated \$100; concurred in. Reported having examined the complaint that Bartenders' Union was boycotting places without the sanction of this Council or its officers, and beg to say that probably the next report dealing with this matter would be in the form of charges against the union involved; concurred in. Recommended the indorsement of proposed wage scale and agreement of Bill Posters' Union; concurred in. Reported progress on Newspaper Publishers' Association vs. Newspaper Solicitors' Union. On the request of Cemetery Workers' Union for a ruling on the question of moving out of the county, your committee recommended that if the union moves it would be advisable for it to cease affiliation with this Council, and affiliate with Council in city to which it desires to move, otherwise the Council advises the Cemetery Workers to not move outside the county; concurred in. Your committee concurred in decision of the executive council of International Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union in the case of Cooks' Helpers No. 110, and pledged itself to carry out the terms of said decision; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Order of Business—Mr. Arnold, traffic expert, who has been employed by San Francisco to work out some solution of our street-car problem, here addressed the Council regarding his work in this line in Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago, and spoke of settlements arrived at between the cities above mentioned and the railroad companies. Inasmuch as Mr. Arnold will not be able to make report on local situation for at least two weeks he did not enter into a discussion of same. At the conclusion of his

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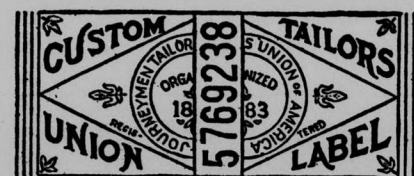
THE STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.

WALTER HAMPDEN & CO. in RICHARD HARDING DAVIS' one-act play "BLACKMAIL"; MISS NORTON and PAUL NICHOLSON; MILLETT'S MODELS; THURBER & MADISON; ROMANY OPERA CO.; DOLAN & LENHARR; MULLEN & COOGAN; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week ADA REEVE, London's Own Comedienne; Entirely New Songs.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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address a rising vote of thanks was tendered him.

Receipts—Press Feeders, \$6; Plumbers No. 442, \$10; Material Teamsters, \$12; Steam Engineers, \$12; Butchers, \$8; Stationary Firemen, \$6; Soap Workers, \$4; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$8; Bindery Women, \$4. Total, \$70.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5.50; "Examiner," 75 cents; "Bulletin," 25 cents; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; Hall Association, \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$30. Total, \$177.

There being no further business the Council adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

IMMIGRANT'S EARNINGS AND LIVING.

How the foreign-born laborer lives and saves, in this country, may be seen in "The Immigration Problem," a new book just from the press of Funk & Wagnalls Company in New York, based upon extended reports just made to Congress by the Immigration Commission. One extract has reference to the immigrant's necessitous condition on arrival, and says:

"Another salient fact in connection with the recent immigrant-labor supply has been the necessitous condition of the newcomers upon their arrival in American industrial communities. Immigrants from the south and east of Europe have usually but a few dollars in their possession when their final destination in this country has been reached. During the past eight years the average amount per person among these immigrants has been about one-third as much as among immigrants from northern and western Europe. Consequently, finding it absolutely imperative to engage in work at once, they have not been in a position to take exceptions to wages or working conditions, but must obtain employment on the terms offered or suffer from actual want.

"The standards of living of the recent industrial workers from the south and east of Europe have also been very low. Furthermore, the recent immigrants being usually single, or, if married, having left their wives abroad, have in large measure adopted a group instead of a family living arrangement, and thereby have reduced their cost of living to a point far below that of the American or of the older immigrant in the same industry. The method of living often followed is that commonly known as the "boarding-boss" system, which has already been described in considerable detail.

"Under this general method of living, which prevails among the greater proportion of the immigrant households, the entire outlay for necessary living expenses of each adult member ranges from \$9 to \$15 each month. The additional expenditures of the recent immigrant wage earners are small. Every effort has been made to save as much as possible. The entire life interest and activity of the average wage earner from southern and eastern Europe has seemed to revolve about three points: (1) To earn the largest possible amount under the existing conditions of work; (2) To live upon the basis of minimum cheapness, and (3) To save as much as possible. All living arrangements have been subordinated to the desire to reduce the cost of living to its lowest level. Comfort seems not to be considered."

SELECT SOCIALS AND DANCES.

Every Wednesday evening the women's committee of the Socialist Party give socials and dances in Franklin Hall, 1881 Fillmore street, near Bush, at which a good time may be enjoyed by all. Trade unionists are invited. Refreshments are served. Admission, gentlemen 50 cents, ladies free.

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CHARITY AND RIGHT.

(American Economic League.)

Benjamin C. Marsh, of New York, whose long association with charity dolers and official connection with charity organizations, enables him to speak with authority, shocked the smug, self-satisfied philanthropists of Boston by the following remarks before the Twentieth Century Club:

"You have here in Boston overseers of the poor, but I want to tell you that what you need is overseers of the rich. Among the worst exploiters of the poor are the directors of the great charities. Anyone who studies the directors' list of our great charities will see this. I wish we could put up against the directors of all the charities who own the land, the men who would like to work the land, and let them take their coats off and settle the question to whom the land should belong as it was settled in the first place.

"I am always in doubt whether the directors of our charities should be sent to institutions for the insane or to institutions for the criminal. I am always glad to have all evidence possible on the subject. What do you pay unskilled wage earners in Boston? I am told the maximum is \$10 or \$12 a week. Well, to give the philanthropists the benefit of the doubt—you have got to give the philanthropists all the benefit of the doubt, or else you couldn't stand them in the same city with you for a week—you charge these unskilled laborers at least \$144 to \$160 a year for three good rooms. No man ought to be obliged to pay more than 20 per cent of his earnings for rent, no matter what your rent is. I am satisfied that we have got to come to this conclusion before we determine what standards of living are.

"Every cent of every dollar taken by the owner of the land above the rent to which he may be entitled is robbery of the poor. In practically every American city and State the real estate interests own and control the legislative body of the city and State. You have lots of vacant land here in Boston, and the poor people live on more expensive land than the wealthy in many parts of Boston. Many directors of charity are making money out of the poor."

What makes such language unpardonable in the eyes of upholders of existing iniquity is that it discloses a truth, so plain that no denial can possibly be sustained.

The upholders of legalized wrongs which create poverty can not be given to understand any too emphatically that no gifts to charity can be great enough to atone for the evil done.

VIOLATORS OF LAW ARRESTED.

Deputies Gorman and Denehy of the State Labor Commissioner's staff have returned from San Jose, where last week they secured six warrants against three proprietors of French laundries for violations of the eight-hour law.

The deputies hired women opposite the laundries and secured evidence that the women in the three places were working from ten to fourteen hours daily. The authorities in San Jose will decide the cases this week.

The enforcement of the eight-hour law is going hand in hand with the enforcement of the day of rest law, which prohibits the employment of either men or women more than six days in any week.

Commissioner McLaughlin received from Los Angeles Monday morning word of a \$10 fine imposed in the first case brought into court under the latter statute. Its enforcement in San Francisco has reached the point where all of the proprietors of French bakeries have been notified that they must cease working their men seven days or they will be arrested. All of the proprietors have notified the commissioners that they will obey the law. Most of their employees are now joining the Bakers' Union, as the seven-day rule has kept them from the organization.



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(176) *California Press. 340 Sansome
(11) *Call, The. Third and Market
(90) Canessa Printing Co. 635 Montgomery
(31) *Carlisle, A. & Co. 251-253 Bush
(40) *Chameleon Press. 3623 19th
(39) *Chronicle. Chronicle Building
(39) Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(107) Commercial Art Co. 53 Third
(120) Co-Operative Ptg. Co. 2349 Market
(106) Cottle Printing Co. 3256 Twenty-second
(41) *Coast Seamen's Journal. 44-46 East
(142) *Crocker, H. S. Co. 230-240 Brannan
(25) *Daily News. 340 Ninth
(157) Davis, H. L. Co. 25 California
(12) Dettner Press. 451 Bush
(178) Dickinson & Scott. 343 Front
(179) *Donaldson & Moir. 330 Jackson
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 718 Mission
(42) *Examiner. Third and Market
(102) Fleming & Co. 24-30 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J. 325 Bush
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch. 340 Howard
(101) Francis Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(74) Frank Printing Co. 1353 Post
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(107) Gallagher, G. C. 311 Battery
(92) Garrad, Geo. P. 1059 Mission
(75) Gilie Co. 2257 Mission
(56) *Gilmartin & Co. Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co. 1757 Mission
(193) Gregory, E. L. 245 Drumm
(190) Griffith, E. B. 540 Valencia
(5) *Guedet Printing Co. 325 Bush
(127) Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros. 263 Bush
(76) Hanhart Printing Co. 260 Stevenson
(158) *Hansen Printing Co. 259 Natoma
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co. 147-151 Minna
(150) *International Printing Co. 330 Jackson
(98) Janssen Printing Co. 533 Mission
(124) Johnson & Twilley. 1272 Folsom
(94) *Journal of Commerce. 51 Third
(21) Labor Clarion. 316 Fourteenth
(111) Lafontaine, J. R. 243 Minna
(168) *Lanson & Lauray. 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow. 243 Front
(141) *La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The. 643 Stevenson
(118) Livingston, L. 640 Commercial
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C. 2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T. 3388 Nineteenth
(9) *Mackey, E. L. & Co. 788 Mission
(175) *Marnell & Co. 77 Fourth
(95) *Martin & Hearn. 563 Clay
(23) *Majestic Press. 315 Hayes
(216) Matthews, E. L. 2040 Polk
(68) Mitchell & Goodman, N. E. cor. Clay & Battery
(22) Mitchell, John J. 52 Second
(58) *Monahan, John. 311 Battery
(24) Morris, H. C. 343 Front
(96) *McClinton, M. G. & Co. 445 Sacramento
(72) *McCracken Printing Co. 806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A. 218 Ellis
(55) *McNeil Bros. 788 McAllister
(91) *McNicol, John R. 532 Commercial
(117) Mullany, Geo. & Co. 2107 Howard
(115) *Myself-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(105) *Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J. 330 Jackson
(43) *Nevin, C. W. 154 Fifth
(66) Nobby Printing Co. California & Kearny
(149) North Beach Record. 535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard
(144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission
(59) Pacific Heights Printery. 2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co. 88 First
(41) *Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden. 509-511 Howard
(110) Phillips, Wm. 712 Sansome
(60) *Post. 727 Market
(109) Primo Press. 67 First
(143) Progress Printing Co. 228 Sixth
(33) Reynard Press. 72 Second

- (64) Richmond Banner, The. 320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J. 517 Montgomery Ave
(83) Samuel, Wm. 16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co. 443 Pine
(226) San Francisco Litho Co. 509 Sansome
(154) *Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(84) *San Rafael Independent. San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin. San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News. Sausalito, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(125) *Shanley Co., The. 147-151 Minna
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(152) South City Printing Co. South San Francisco
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(27) Stern Printing Co. 527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co. 1264 Market
(49) Storkwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(10) *Sunset Publishing House. 448-478 Fourth
(28) *Taylor, Nash & Taylor. 412 Mission
(63) Telegraph Press. 66 Turk
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(177) United Presbyterian Press. 1074 Guerrero
(114) Universal Press. 377 Hayes
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. 144-154 Second
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(35) Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
(34) Williams, Jos. 410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co. 348A Sansome
(106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls. 330 Jackson
(128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(93) Brown & Power. 327 California
(142) Crocker Co., H. S. 230-240 Brannan
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(56) Gilmartin Co. Ecker and Stevenson
(233) Gee & Son, R. S. 523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(19) Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. 147-151 Minna
(100) Independent Press. 348A Sansome
(108) Kitchen, Jno. & Co. 67 First
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co. 77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B. 523-531 Clay
(115) Myself-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(105) Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm. 712 Sansome
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(47) Slater, John A. 147-151 Minna
(10) Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor. 412 Mission
(232) Torbet, P. 69 City Hall Ave.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford. 117 Grant Ave
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. 144-154 Second
(133) Webster, Fred. Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co. 3363 Army
(236) Pingree & Traung Co. Battery and Green
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(226) San Francisco Litho. Co. 509 Sansome

PRESSWORK.

- (103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson
(134) Independent Press. 348A Sansome

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- Bingley, L. B. 571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co. 140 Second
California Photo Engraving Co. 141 Valencia
Commercial Art Co. 53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co. 509 Sansome
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co. 660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co. 343 Front
Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co. 76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros. 138 Second

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency. 880 Mission



WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Kelly's Garage, 146 Market.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Captain J. D. Young, State Printer from 1880 to 1891, and well known among printers of the State, died in Sacramento on Tuesday morning. The Sacramento "Bee" says of him: "One of God's nobility has gone the old, old way."

W. D. Davis was called to Willows last week by the death of his father, B. P. Davis, who was a pioneer of this State, having come here from Georgia in 1853.

The last meeting of the union indorsed Frank J. Bonnington for delegate to the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Bonnington has served the union in almost every capacity and has never failed to perform a duty even unto its minutest detail. He is able, honest and an indefatigable worker. The International Typographical Union could not select a better representative, therefore he should have the support of every member who has at heart the best interests of the organization.

During the month of December eight cities under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union received a raise in the wage scale. In most cases it came voluntarily.

The adjourned meeting of the union held last Sunday was well attended, and after a discussion of the propaganda committee's report it was adopted by an overwhelming majority. The scale committee was instructed to proceed with the new newspaper and machine scale.

A donation of \$5 was made to the Muscatine button workers.

The question of the purchase of Labor Temple bonds was postponed to the next regular meeting.

At the regular February meeting of New York Union the progressives made a clean sweep in the matter of nominations, not even McKee, of the administration forces for home trustee being successful. For the presidential nomination Fred Barker of Spokane, Wash., received 497 votes against 202 for Lynch. A blizzard raged all day, which accounts for the small attendance indicated by the vote, which shows about 700 in attendance.

Dr. Leslie Turner, well and popularly-known in Los Angeles as "Doc Dippy," is visiting his brother in Riverside, where he hopes to recuperate from a serious illness contracted in the north, which led to a month's siege in a hospital. "Doc" was a member of the Los Angeles "Examiner" chapel for a few years, and was often the subject of friendly wagers owing to some of his idiosyncrasies, which were quite out of the ordinary. He has been employed on the San Francisco "Call" for the past three years, where he is considered one of the crackerjacks of the "ad" alley.

Joe Rickard, well known in this city, but now in New York, recently encountered a footpad on the street in a lonesome spot and was badly beaten and robbed. No permanent injury resulted.

The contest for nominations in Salt Lake resulted as follows: Lynch 9, Barker 38; Tracy 1, Duncan 44; Hays 13, Cobb 34; Roberts for Home agent unanimous; Trustees, Powell, Wood, Wilson, Daniel; delegates American Federation of Labor, Morrison, Bonnington and Delahoyde. L. C. Shepard was left at the post, not even mentioned.

At Stockton, the entire progressive ticket, by a secret ballot, received unanimous indorsements.

State Printer Friend Richardson has come out triumphant in his crusade on the loan shark. In less than three weeks he cut the toils of usury from the State printery, and now the employees who stand in need of funds to tide them until pay day are securing advance money from the Sacramento Valley Trust Co. at two-thirds of one per cent a month, where until the advent of Richardson they were paying from three to five per cent a month for money.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 95 Steuart.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 177 Capp.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 51 Steuart.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Foresters' Hall, 172 Golden Gate ave.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Jewelry Workers No. 31—Meet 2d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, secretary, 443 Franklin.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Ship Scalers No. 12,831—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at Continental Hotel, Thursdays, at 11:30; Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.
Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

Notes in Union Life

C. R. Brown, formerly employed at Johnston's has taken the agency in this city for the Steadfast Mills, manufacturers of men's, women's and children's hosiery, underwear and sweaters, to be sold direct to the wearer. Mr. Brown will call at your home and take orders for anything in his line. Letters addressed to him at 1170 Ellis street will receive prompt attention.

John O. Walsh has been re-elected chairman of the organizing committee of the Labor Council. W. G. Desepte has been chosen secretary.

The following deaths have occurred in trade union circles in this city during the past week: Joseph D. Ellis of the ship caulkers, Robert E. Lee of the teamsters, James M. Ward of the stage employees, Adolph Naharstedt of the bakers, August Kattelus of the tailors.

George W. Bell, business agent for the District Council of Gas Workers, reports that within the past ten days the Pacific Gas and Electric Company has laid off more than 100 employees. The action of the company at this time is considered significant, in view of the fact that a demand has been made for an increase of 25 cents per day for all employees except helpers and laborers, who desire their wages increased from \$2.50 to \$3 per day.

The executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council has elected officers as follows: Chairman, John O'Connell; secretary, John I. Nolan; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien.

Molders' Union No. 164 was addressed Tuesday night by Joseph F. Valentine, president of the International Molders' Union.

J. A. Reardon, who for ten years acted as secretary of the Steamfitters' Local in this city, was presented with a handsome gold watch.

Bakers' Union No. 24 has agreed to have a representative in the Eight-Hour League, the organization formed by the culinary crafts to work for the establishment of the eight-hour day. The union has received new combined union cards and due books which will be distributed among its members. These will not need to be replaced for twelve years and will be very useful as a record of each member's standing.

In order that sufficient time may be had for arranging for the greatest Labor Day celebration in the history of the bay cities the Labor Council has instructed President McLaughlin to at once appoint a Labor Day committee, to consist of one representative of each affiliated union.

The Labor Council has indorsed resolutions calling upon Congress to pass Senator La Follette's bill giving to Federal Civil Service employees the right to organize.

The ball given by the Butchers' Union of South San Francisco in the South San Francisco Opera House, Fourteenth and Railroad avenues, last Saturday night was well attended and was a jolly affair. It was a masquerade and there were many maskers on the floor. G. Guiteo was the floor manager.

At the meeting of Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, Monday evening, the members heard a report on the situation of the New York laundry strike. This was accompanied by a request that an assessment of 25 cents be levied for the relief of the strikers. The union responded by levying an assessment of 50 cents on members receiving more than \$12 per week and 25 cents on those receiving less. The amount realized will be forwarded during the present week. All local members who are out of work have been requested to report and register at union headquarters once a week. Following the initiation of 53 new members, the following delegates to the Anti-Japanese Laundry League were elected: Chas. Lineger, Minnie Heinrich, Mrs. Mary Carson, M. A. Peterson, Fred Wynn, C. E. Tisbern, Oliver Hanson and Jas. Brock.

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THESE BARGAINS ARE WONDERS—SEE THEM

WHY THE FARMER WAS INCLUDED. Seventh Article.

(Contributed by the Industrial Accident Board.)

In previous articles we have shown that farming is a hazardous occupation; that the burden of accidents has heretofore been borne by property and poverty and, to that extent, is a subsidy to industry from these sources; we have shown the extent of the farmers' liability under the Roseberry law; have pointed to insurance as the remedy and we showed what accident insurance will cost the farmer now, and that the cost cannot be destructive, or even very burdensome, to agricultural interests. Finally, we showed how the farm cultivator, at least, if not the farm owner, may hope eventually to get his money back that he has paid in insurance coverage. Let us now consider what influence compensation, or the lack of it, is likely to have upon the farm labor problem.

It will be recollected what a splendid immigration this country received from Germany up to a quarter of a century or so ago and how abruptly that immigration stopped coming. It was not without reason. Uncle Sam's farms were not at that time all gone. What, then, was the reason?

It was just this: The great Chancellor, Prince von Bismarck, had gotten into operation his masterful policy of taking care of those whose industrial toil was making the Fatherland rich. Germans no longer had to leave their country in order to better their condition. Their condition was being bettered at home. Did accident befall a workman, his employers pensioned him until he got well or, if he did not get well, then as long as he lived and his family after he was dead. Did he fall sick, his fraternal aid society, to which his employer contributed one-third, gave him the best of care until he got well, and every hospital in Germany was open to him with all the expert treatment and care that money can buy. Does he at length grow old and unable to work, old-age pension, managed and contributed to by his government, stood ready to steady his tottering footsteps down to the grave. The wolf of worry no longer howls at the door of the German workingman either

in shop or on farms. People emigrate in the hope of bettering their condition. When they see no such hope they stay where they are.

Compensation for industrial accidents is coming to all industries in this country, unless we except the agricultural industries and domestic service, the two occupations that are already least attractive to workers and precisely the two that stand in greatest need of reliable steady help. What will be the effect upon the labor supply in these two vocations if all other vocations take care of their injured and these do not? Is not the inevitable too plain to need that attention be called to it? Will not the law of gravitation draw every thoughtful, self-regarding worker away from these two occupations to such industries as will afford them protection for life and limb and, in event of their violent death, protection to those dependent upon them?

That will leave the farmer the refused of all industries for his hired help. Under the Roseberry law, either the law of liability for damages or for compensation, no solvent employer can afford to have in his employ any man likely to go upon a spree or to come on duty with head befuddled and nerves all of a quiver. Such a one will be a source of danger to himself and others. As soon as a few damage cases awaken employers to the risks they take such men as these will have to straighten up, hit the hobline or apply for work to the farmer in those States where farmers are excepted from liability laws.

Which is likely to cost the farmers of California most in the long run, to remain under the Roseberry law, with a likelihood of having to pay 1½ to 4 per cent more for their help, in the form of accident insurance, as heretofore shown, or to try to get on with the inefficient of the industrial forces of the State? Is there anything in the world quite so costly at the price as a cheap man? Such a worker will not alone pauperize himself, but likewise the man he works for and the industry he works in.

The 11,000,000 insured laborers on the farms of Germany are proof positive that insurance, as applied to farm labor, is profitable inasmuch as the German farmer has all the help he needs.

FIND STRIKE IS JUSTIFIABLE.

The claims of the striking laundry workers that endless working hours, starvation wages and unsanitary workshops were the causes of their present struggle, were justified last week, when the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration made public its findings at the recent inquiry into the causes of the strike of the laundry workers. The report followed an inquiry which lasted for four days at which about fifty witnesses gave testimony into the conditions prevailing in laundries in New York City and Brooklyn.

The board's report said, in part:

"The principal causes of the laundry workers' strike were found to be long and irregular working hours, small wages and refusal of employers to recognize and treat with the union.

"In the opinion of the board, the conditions of long hours and low wages disclosed by the evidence justify the complaints of the striking laundry workers. These conditions are the result of unreasonable competition among the proprietors of steam laundries to obtain the business of washing and ironing clothes from the so-called 'hand laundries' in the city of New York. As a matter of fact, the 'hand laundries' are for the most part mere collection agencies for the steam laundries, their advertised 'hand work' being almost exclusively ironing of shirts and underwear. The steam laundries do practically all washing and most of the starching of all goods for the hand laundries."

Six laundries have signed up and are being operated under union conditions, and the other strikers are standing firm.

OREGON ALSO SUFFERS.

The Central Labor Council of Portland, Ore., has sent out communications to Governors of the various States concerning conditions there. Among other things, it says:

The Central Labor Council of Portland and vicinity herewith submits for your consideration the evils caused in the State of Oregon through false advertisements which have brought to the State of Oregon many thousands of men, women and children from the East and Middle West.

Large numbers of these people are now destitute, after having spent their savings in railroad fares and in vainly seeking work. Their suffering at present is so intense that the City Council of Portland was forced to appropriate a large sum of money to put some of these actually starving people to work on park and street work at wages below the prevailing rate for laborers. Private charity has and is still being taxed to its utmost.

The fault for this lamentable condition of affairs lies with unscrupulous employers of labor and a certain type of real estate men. False advertisements about land and labor conditions in Oregon have been placed in Eastern papers.

These advertisements lured to Oregon home seekers, mechanics and laborers, who on arrival here quickly found that they had been duped.

The almost criminal practice of some employers of labor in advertising in Eastern papers, that wages of carpenters in Portland, Ore., are \$7.00 per day for eight hours, with steady employment guaranteed, cannot be too strongly condemned. The facts are that carpenters' wages in Portland are \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day, hours range from eight to ten, and as a rule there are three men looking for each job. The same conditions prevail in many other trades.

It pains us to advertise to the entire country the distress and disease among our people caused by some money-mad employers and real estate sharks; it is our duty to expose swindling that causes suffering.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. **